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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
8 Friday,	6 45	5 15	
9 Saturday,	6 44	5 16	*For February, 1839.*
10 Sunday,	6 43	5 17	h. m.
11 Monday,	6 42	5 18	Last 6 1 39 afts.
12 Tuesday,	6 41	5 19	New 13 10 17 even.
13 Wednesday	6 40	5 20	First 20 2 38 aft'n.
14 Thursday,	6 39	5 21	Full 28 3 24 morn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENIGMA—*By Miss Seward.*

...ead in her Will, with a direction to her Ex...ecutors to pay $50 to the person who should dis...cover the true solution. It is said that it yet ...remains a mystery.

The noblest object in the works of art,
The brightest gem which nature can impart;
The point essential in a lawyer's lease;
The well-known signal in the time of peace;
The ploughman, when he drives his plough;
The soldier's duty and the lover's vow;
The planet seen between the earth and sun;
The prize which merit never yet has won;
The miser's treasure, and the badge of Jews;
The wife's ambition and the parson's dues.

Now if your noble spirit can divine
A corresponding word for every line,
By all these letters clearly will be shown
An ancient city of no small renown?

SOLUTION.

Perfection is the noblest aim
In all the wond'rous works of art;
And *Excellence* the brightest gem
That bounteous nature can impart.
The Lawyer deems the *Rent* the point
Essential in a deed of lease.
The well known national *Salute*
Gives signal in the time of peace.
The man is surely well *Employed*
Who, if a ploughman, drives his plough.
Performance is the soldier's part,
And 'tis the lovers' sacred vow.
The brightest planet is *Opposse*
When seen between the earth and sun;
And God's free grace makes *Life* the prize
Which merit never yet has won.
On *Interest* the miser dotes,
And interest is the badge of Jews.
The wife's ambition is *Support*
And that will pay the parson's dues.

Of ten responsive words above,
Each gives, the meaning of a line;
And by these letters will be shown,
The city you may now divine,
Tho' chang'd in name, and whelm'd in ruins
long ere this,
Tuscanes grand Porsna's capital—*Perceptist*

CHARITY.

Puts in her alms, and in her temper mild
Her wisdom seems the meekness of a child;
She makes excuses where she might condemn,
Reviled by those that hate her, prays for them:
Suspicion lurks not in her artless breast,
The worst suggested she believes the best;
Not soon provoked, however stung and teased,
And, if perhaps made angry soon appeased;
She rather wishes than will dispute her right,
And injured, makes forgiveness her delight.

From the New Yorker.

THE FATAL WAGER.

FOUNDED ON FACT—TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

'A cold, dreary night, boys students,' said the host of the Double Eagle, as he threw a faggot of wood upon the fire, around which were seated a knot of students, quietly smoking their meerschaums, while upon a table near at hand stood a number of empty bottles and drinking cups, bearing evidence of their recent good cheer. The night was far advanced—it was St. Mark's eve—and they had been discussing the numerous superstitions current among the country respecting this hallowed time. There was a pause in the conversation, and each sat seemingly absorbed in his own thought, which, to judge from the grave aspect of their countenances, were serious enough. So deeply were they buried in meditation, that none heeded the observation of the landlord. It was towards the close of Autumn, and the wind whistled shrilly as it swept past the crazy old inn, giving token of the approach of stern visaged Winter.

'Well, Herman,' said one of the students, laying aside his pipe, and moving a little from the fire, which now blazed brightly—'I dare say you have laughed at all the legends and superstitions which have been related to night, and profess not to believe in the existence of spirits good or bad, yet there is one concerning which I would ask your opinion. It is said that on the eve of St. Mark's one may see the shades of those who are to die within a short time pass into the church, by watching there at the hour of midnight.'

'Mere stories to amuse children,' replied Herman.

'Yet did not Burgomeister Wagram declare that he saw, on the eve of St. Mark's, as he was returning home late at night from Grosheim, a shadowy figure, the exact counterpart of himself, glide into the porch of the church as he passed it—and did he not die a few months afterward?'

'Very true, Rosambert; but you must recollect that old Wagram was not esteemed the most temperate man in Eaglebach. And it is well known that, on the occasion alluded to, he was returning from a merry-making, and it is but just to presume that his perceptive faculties could not have been in a very perfect state. It is probable he saw but his own shadow, reflected by the moon, which I remember shone brightly that night; and his disordered intellect and superstitious folly led him to imagine it a spirit. As to his death, which occurred so shortly after, it is my firm belief that it had no more connexion with St. Mark's eve—than—' puzzled for a simile—'than fire has with water.'

'Granting all you have said, still I think it somewhat strange. Though I do not profess to be superstitious, yet there is something beautiful in the belief that there are spirits—those of our friends and kindred—who watch over us in our sleeping hours, and hover around during the busy scenes of day, guarding us from evil—who when the sand of life has nearly run assume a visible shape, and beckon us from this weary world to realms of happiness and bliss.'

'All very fine, no doubt,' said Herman, smiling. 'I dare say, Rosambert, *though you do not profess to be superstitious*, yet are you not fearful, as you pass the old church to night on your way home, of seeing your shade hovering about the church?'

'It is well that your way lies not thither,' said Rosambert, rather nettled, 'for with all your smiling, I doubt whether you dare trust yourself in its vicinity at the hour of midnight. Indeed, I will wager a dozen of mine host's choicest Burgundy that you dare not.'

'Done, Rosambert, done! Gentlemen,' said Herman addressing his brother students, 'hear you this wager. Egad, we'll make a night of it! Now, Rosambert, I will do more on the faith of thy Burgundy—I will enter the old miser's vault, concerning which there are so many mysterious tales; and should I meet with a spirit, I'll speak to it though it blast me.' The tomb is in a dilapidated state and the entrance is easy. The wager shall be decided this very night.'

'Excellent! excellent!' exclaimed Rosambert, and that we may know that you have been there, take this poniard, and stick into a coffin.'

Placing the dagger in his bosom he gaily turned to his friend, and said with a smile, "Now I am ready—be sure you have the Burgundy uncorked on my return!"

He left the inn, and as he wended his way through the village, now buried in repose, the solemn silence which reigned around dissipated his gaiety, and his thoughts took a more serious turn. He felt as if he had acted wrong in having indulged in unseemly levity on so serious a subject; and then the many terror inspiring tales respecting the old miser, to whose tomb he was now journeying came rushing upon his mind—causing him almost to repent his foolish hardihood, but to return without attaining his object, would occasion the ridicule of his friends, and he dreaded being stigmatized as a vain boaster and coward. He therefore pushed quickly on, and in a short time reached the old church, which stood at the extremity of the village. He clambered over the low paling which surrounded the venerable building, and stood in the 'back ground of life,' as Richter denominates the grave-yard. All was silent save the wind, which sighed mournfully through the linden trees, scattering the sered leaves far and wide. The night was dark, the sky overspread with murky clouds, which sped rapidly along like giant-spirits of the air, revealing here and there a twinkling star. A feeling of awe came over him as he stealthily glided along the tomb stones; and as he neared the miser's burial-place, the hour of midnight tolled loudly from the turret clock, breaking through the solemn stillness like the knell of death. He started at the sound, and almost quaked with fear. But as the last stroke died away he summoned his faltering resolution, and drawing forth the dagger rushed down the steps of the vault, and with a convulsive shudder struck it into a damp and mouldy coffin, which returned a sound as if the skeleton within it had fallen asunder, and the bones rattled against the coffin sides. Terrified and agitated, Herman attempted to rush from the vault, but he was held fast by some invisible agency, and uttering a faint cry, fell senseless to the ground.

* * * * * * *

"What can possibly detain Herman?" said Rosambert to his fellow students. 'It is now an hour since he departed and he should have returned ere this. I hope no evil has befallen him."

Another hour elapsed—still he came not. At last it was proposed they should seek him. A lantern was procured, and after proceeding at a rapid rate, they arrived at the church-yard, and descending the gloomy vault, they discovered the body of the ill fated Herman lying upon his face across the threshold, *the extremity of his gown fastened to the coffin by the poniard.*

It would seem that in his fear and agitation, his head became entangled in the folds of his gown, and the dagger pinned it to the coffin, and imagining he had fallen into the power of demons or spirits, he sank lifeless to the ground. He was raised, and the expression of terror upon his countenance was truly horrible. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets—his lips were firmly compressed—and his hair stood bristeling upon his head. He was conveyed to the inn with all possible despatch, where efforts were made to resuscitate him, but in vain. The fright had been too much for him—he was dead!

Examination in Grammar, at a fashionable Seminary for young Ladies.—Pray, Miss, what part of speech is the parson of the parish?

I suppose he is a *conjunction*, Madam.

A conjunction, Miss? What kind of a conjunction?

A copulative conjunction, Madam.

Why a copulative conjunction?

Because, he "connects like cases, and like moods and tenses."

How does he connect "like cases?"

He unites parties, both of whom are in *love*; which I take to be, that both are in the *same case*.

Very well. How does he connect "like moods?"

The parties to be united are, I suppose, both in a mood to be married, and are thus in "like moods."

But how does he connect "like tenses?"

If both are desirous, at the time of the ceremony, of being *immediately* united, as, I presume, is always the case, then both are, at that time, in the *present tense*; and thus he "connects like tenses."

Does such a copulative conjunction connect *like genders?*

No, Madam! that is not according to the rules of Cupid's grammar. His rule is, that "copulative conjunctions connect *unlike* genders, or rather contrary genders;"—that is, masculine and feminine, never the neuter.

Very well indeed, Miss; your examination does you much credit; you may pass. You are entitled to the degree of *Bachelor-ess of Arts*. You shall have a husband when you are married.

Thank you Madam.—[*Boston Post.*

A large six feet yawhoo, who had his legs run at least nine inches too far through his breeches, with a loaf of gingerbread under his arm, and as much in his fist, one end of which he had just drawn from between his teeth, leaving his mouth filled, was met by a gentleman in Natchez in the middle of the street of whom he inquired in a whining tone, "Have you seen any thing of daddy?" "No!" replied the gentleman. "Well darnation seized daddy, I told him he'd lose me,' said our hero, crying, as he proceeded, half beat, sticking the gingerbread in his countenance at an alarming rate.—*Western paper.*

Absence of mind in persons is common, in families it is rare. We witnessed one case in the country, a short time since, in a mother and son. On a sabbath morning, the mother donned the son's coat that he might brush it with more ease. Without removing it, she clapped her bonnet on his head, to reshape the *front*. "The bell at the time ceased tolling." In their haste to get into the meeting house in season, they started and were not aware of their situation, till the son thought of taking his hat off, at the entrance of the pew.

Cure for Loquacity.—"Your hand annoys me," said a gentleman to a talkative person who sat next to him at dinner, and who was constantly suiting the action to the word. "Indeed," replied the babbler, "we are so crowded at table, I do not know where to put my hand." "Put it in your mouth," said the other.

The way to win a Kiss.—The late Mr. Jarvy Bush much amused us once with a story he told of a brother Barrister on the Leicester Circuit. As the coach was about starting after breakfast, the modest limb of the law approached the landlady, a pretty quakeress, who was seated behind the bar, and said he could not think of going without giving her a kiss. "Friend," said she, "thee must not do it." "Oh, by heavens, I will," replied the eager Barrister. "Well, friend, as thou hast sworn, thee may do it, but thee must not make a practice of it.

Boldness.—There is in human nature generally more of the fool than the wise; and therefore those faculties by which the foolish part of men's minds is taken, are most potent.

[*From the Richmond Enquirer.*]

SILK CULTURE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22, 1838.

My Dear Sir:—I want to make a new year's present to my subscribers, in the shape of a Communication on the Mulberry and the Silk Worm. I look to you for the Gift. Knowing your experience, and having, as you know, great confidence in your judgment, I ask you to answer as soon as your leisure will permit, the following questions:

1st. What are the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis?—that is to say, is it the best mulberry for feeding the silk worm—the earliest to be propagated, &c. &c.?

2d. How many lbs. of leaves do you estimate can be raised on an acre of ground, the first year, in our climate—how many the 2d year, &c. &c.?

3d. How many lbs. of silk do you suppose can be raised to the acre of the Morus Multicaulis?—and what is the value (average) of the cocoons to the lb.?

4th. What is the best mode of propagating this mulberry? and on what sort of soil?

5th. Is this species of mulberry really the Multicaulis? that is, does it flourish like the filbert bush, or will it grow into a *tree*, like any other species of mulberry? And in what state, (bush or tree,) is it most useful?

6th. Has the Morus Multicaulis any other recommendations, besides furnishing leaves for the silk worm?—that is to say, can it be used for timber—for feeding cattle—and for enriching the ground? If you have made any experiments, in either of these ways, please to state them.

7th. Will the Morus Multicaulis flourish as well, or better, in our climate, than further North?

8th. Does the silk worm thrive with us as well, or better than to the North?

9th. Is the present demand for the Morus Multicaulis a mere bumbug, or is it destined to become a permanent object of value? And would you soberly recommend your agricultural friends in Virginia to go into the cultivation of the plant?

10th. Do you really believe that the Silk Culture is destined, from our climate, capacity for raising the food of the worm, and other causes to become a useful subject, to which we may devote our capital? Give me your ideas fully upon this subject.

11th. Have you raised the silk worm at all? What species is the best? And how many generations can be raised in our climate, in the course of the year?

I beg your attention, indeed, to the whole subject,—and ask from your experience and reading, as full a memoir as you can furnish. Yours, truly.

THOMAS RITCHIE.

SUMAY, (Henrico Co.) 29th, Dec. 1838.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 22d, in which you ask sundry questions concerning the Morus Multicaulis, and the rearing of Silk, in this State, is now before me, and I proceed to answer your queries as far as my experience and information upon the subject extend:

To your first question, I answer, that it is the best kind of Mulberry for feeding worms, for several reasons: It affords a much larger amount of leaves than any other kind. The leaves may be gathered for 1-5th of the expense required by any other variety; the silk is of superior quality; a stronger fibre, and more easily reeled; and with regard to its propagation, it is more easily propagated than any variety known to me.

2d. With regard to this question, I have not much experience; but according to the best information I can obtain, from sources to be relied on, I answer, that from one acre, may be gathered the first season they are planted, 1,000 lbs. and will increase perhaps 1 3d to 1-2 annually, for several years. 5,000 lbs. have been taken from an acre, when the trees were five years old, or in that proportion.

3d. As to this question, I cannot say much from my own experience; but, I have taken pains to acquire the most accurate information upon the subject, and I find, that an acre planted with cuttings of 2 buds each, will afford the 1st season after planting, from 80 to 100 lbs. of silk, and at the age of five years, from 375 to 400 lbs. of reeled silk—the value of which is $5 to $6 per lb. As to the value of cocoons per lb., I have no certain information, but find that it is considered most profitable to reel them, instead of selling them in that state.

4th. As to propagation. Let the ground be properly prepared by ploughing and harrowing; take cuttings of 2 buds each and insert them in the ground their full length, with the upper bud a little [illegible] the surface of the earth: after they [illegible] hence growing, the utmost care [illegible] taken to keep them clear of [illegible] weeds, and the ground kept light between by frequently running a cultivator [illegible] the rows, which may be 4 [illegible] or convenient distance [illegible] inches in the row. As [illegible] land; but, [illegible] will grow well in any [illegible], a light, sandy [illegible] the purpose of rais[illegible] or gravelly soil is [illegible] preferable.

5th. As I consider [illegible] than ordinary [illegible] to answer [illegible] duced [illegible] it recommend [illegible] 1827, it was [illegible] the United States under this name; but, unless it be cut down either by frost or the knife, it will not in any instance become a Multicaulis, but will, when pruned and treated as another tree, become as large a tree as any other variety of the Mulberry. I consider this fact abundantly proved by trees now in my possession, which are only seven years from the cuttings, and now measure 18 inches in circumference, one foot above the ground, and their trunks 10 to 12 feet in height. In its nature, the Mulberry is altogether different from the Filbert or Hazel, as it will never throw up a stem or bud from its roots. For the purpose of raising silk it is most valuable as the *bush*, as in this state the leaves can be gathered with more facility than from large trees.

6th. Another important question this. I believe it has been long and generally known that our own native mulberry is one of the most valuable timber trees, producing the most durable *posts, rails, &c.*, and from my observations and comparison of the wood of the two trees, I feel confident that the Morus Multicaulis will prove equally as valuable as the native, for timber or any other purposes to which it is applied.

As to the leaves being valuable for feeding cattle, I have had occasion to know that fact; for, early after I commenced raising the trees, my stock of trees accumulated beyond the *then* demand—and as they remained several years in the ground, they afforded a great quantity of leaves and young branches, which I was in the daily habit of having cut off and feeding to my milch cows. I found them to be fond of them, and to thrive well upon them. I also found a decided increase in the quantity of milk, as well as a great improvement in the quality of it.

As to their enriching land upon which they grow it was during those several years that my trees remained upon the same ground that I discovered their fertilizing qualities, since which I have had sufficient evidence that they invariably improved every spot of land upon which I have planted them—owing, I suppose, to the dense shade which they produce, and the great quantity of leaves which they return to the earth, and which are unlike ordinary leaves, as they always *rot* in a very short period after they fall upon the ground, and are not blown away from the land upon which they grow, as most other leaves are.

7th. Owing, perhaps, to the fact, that in our climate, the warm season is longer than it is to the North, the Morus Multicaulis will in one season acquire a greater height than it will to the North, and produce a greater abundance of foliage when planted in similar land; and for the same reason they flourish more rapidly further South than they do here.

8th. This question I am not able to answer very explicitly. I know from experience, that they thrive in this climate remarkably well, and from the report of others entitled to credit, I understand they succeed very well as far North as Massachusetts—but I cannot say in which climate they succeed best.

9th. Whilst I do not think that the present great demand, and the consequent high prices paid for the Morus Multicaulis, is natural, yet I do not think the subject a mere *humbug*; but on the contrary, I believe the subject to be one of great importance to this State, as well as to the whole nation, and that it will, if properly managed, become a source of great profit to all who engage in the business, as well as a great national benefit—and I would therefore [illegible] *berly* recommend to our citizens to [illegible] in the silk business, but not so [illegible] at the present high prices of [illegible]

10th. The 10th question is [illegible] the 9th answer.

11th. I have been in [illegible] a few thousand worms [illegible] years past, of the two [illegible] believe this kind is [illegible] those who have [illegible] business. Of [illegible] generations [illegible] new varieties [illegible] ed into [illegible] which [illegible] I cannot [illegible] are [illegible] our questions [illegible] of the subject [illegible] clear, I will [illegible] you verbally [illegible] back from [illegible] general, any [illegible] on this important [illegible]

Respectfully,

Mr. THOMAS RITCHIE.

It is said that young [illegible] until they have relinquished [illegible] the marriage state ought to be [illegible]

From the Raleigh Register of the 21st ult.

VAN BUREN MANIFESTO.

The 2d and 3d Resolutions of this electioneering edict are devoted to the never-ending, never-dying object of the Party's denunciation. We allude, of course, to the U. States Bank of the U. States. Ever since Gen. Jackson first gave his followers [illegible] and set them on to subdue this [illegible] monster," they have kept [illegible] this luckless [illegible] purposes of [illegible] operations of the [illegible] robber [illegible] remains to the very tomb, and shouted "the People against the Bank," long after the object of their fear and hatred had ceased to exist.—This miserable tirade against a lifeless foe—this fight against a windmill—this ceaseless strife with an imaginary phantom is still re-echoed by designing party presses, and caught up with avidity by political partisans throughout the country.

Though a defence of this much abused institution, "more sinned against than sinning," may be unnecessary at this time, we proceed to notice some of the allegations preferred against it by this self-constituted party caucus—this pompous empire of the people's rights and liberties. It is affirmed that the Bank has ever made "the most unprincipled efforts by fraud and force to obtain a renewal of its charter." Where is the proof, where is the evidence to sustain this comprehensive charge? The Party are marvellously ready in preferring charges of corruption and intrigue against this institution but when called upon to make good their words, they are invariably forced to evade the question. The leaders of the Van Buren party will hardly have the hardihood to deny that corrupt and unlawful measures were resorted to in their unrelenting warfare against the Bank—measures, which neither the laws of the country nor a regard for honesty and candour would sanction. The power of the Executive was made to transcend the restrictions imposed by the Constitution, in an attempt to embarrass and disable it. A powerful league of State Banks was formed, for the avowed and undeniable purpose of checking its operations, and crippling its resources. The revenues of the government, abstracted without lawful authority from the place to which Congress had consigned them were handed over to the "Pets," with instructions so to use them as to produce an impression in the public mind unfavorable to the institution from whose custody they had been withdrawn. Was no "misrule" or "corruption" exhibited here? Were these acts justified by that Constitution, of which the Party would have us believe they are sole conservators? And yet they denounce the Whigs as "partisans" and "minions" for daring to oppose their high-handed measures! Verily, these men would teach the doctrine, that it is less criminal to commit deeds of tyranny and violence, than to resist them.

The charge that a "portion of the followers" of the Bank attempted to "seize upon the Government of one of the States" (Pennsylvania) is in harmonious accord with a late assertion of the "Democratic" organ here, viz: that Mr. Biddle protested and dishonoured the draft upon him by Gov. Ritner, for defraying the expenses incurred for calling out the Militia. The insinuation that the officers or agents of the Bank were concerned in the late controversy, cannot be sustained—and if its 'followers' used their exertions in putting down the mob assembled at Harrisburg, they did no more than was required of them as friends of good order and as law-loving citizens. The friends of Republican liberty will regard as one of the darkest stains in our history, the period when an unlawful and turbulent mob attempted to defy the supremacy of a State Constitution, and pollute the sanctity of a Legislative Chamber, to accomplish a political end. If resistance to this flagitious procedure constitutes "the head and front of its offending," we hope, for the honor of our country, that similar institutions may ever encourage the same salutary principles.

These Resolutions tell us that a National Bank is "the greatest of all questions," and the partisans of the Administration, in speaking on this subject, affect to consider every man who does not avow himself the open and unswerving advocate of a U. S. Bank, as belonging to their regime, and enlisted with them in an unholy crusade against the credit and prosperity of the country. Never did political zeal lead its votaries to a more fallacious conclusion.—The Whig Party is actuated by stronger impulses, and bound together by more durable and patriotic ties, than the advocacy of this single measure of political expediency. Though every patriotic citizen feels a deep concern as to the disposition of the National Funds, and the effects which disordered currency is calculated to produce, the Whigs abide with the party opposing the Administration—results more momentous and important depend upon their exertions, and urge them on to the faithful performance of their duty. The ranks of the Opposition, comparatively thin at first, have been daily increased by the accession of those who could no longer support the corruptions and gross assaults on constitutional safeguards, perpetrated by the past and present Administrations. The plaster which these Caucus Resolutions would palliate or conceal, have rendered the Whig party invincible. Our cause is identified with resistance to tyranny and oppression; it is the cause of the People against disorder and misrule; and the truckling tools of power will find all their miserable efforts to impede its onward course (whether adopted in *midnight Caucus* or in open day-light) as futile and insignificant as were the commands of Canute, to the ocean waves that rolled and tossed around him.

THE BEAUTIES OF JACKSONISM.

A full sketch of the recent speech of Mr. Prentiss has already been given by the correspondent of the Patriot. But the following from the correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, is pithy and to the point. The correspondent says:

Mr. Prentiss, in his speech on the abuses in the Treasury Department, referred to the fact, that the Secretary swore before the investigating Committee, in February, 1837, that he knew of no defalcations.

Mr. Prentiss then read a correspondence proving that Mr. Woodbury did know of defalcations which took place as long since as 1834. This correspondence between Wm. D. Harris, (a receiver of public money in Mississippi, and a defaulter to the amount of 60 or $70,000) and the Secretary of the Treasury occurred during two years and a half, and ended, it is believed, in 1836. The letters read, written by Mr. Woodbury in regard to Harris' case, were eighteen in number. The summing up of Mr. P. was most amusing, and was done in a manner something like the following.

Letter first, from Mr. Woodbury to Mr. Harris; "Mr. Harris, do let me hear from you."

2d. "Mr. Harris, I am pained to hear from you."

3d. "Mr. Harris. What is the matter."

4th. "Mr. Harris—you must send your monthly return to the Treasury Department."

5th. "Mr. Harris, your returns are not satisfactory.'

6th. "Mr. Harris, I am grieved and pained to hear from you."

7th. "Mr. Harris, your returns *ought* to have been received. They are minus the receipts in your department, thousands of dollars."

8th. "Mr. Harris, your returns *should* have been received long ere this. A settlement is necessary. Your returns are incomplete, and show a deficiency of tens of thousands of dollars."

9th. "Mr. Harris, we must have a settlement."

10th. "Mr. Harris, do send your returns. Why can't you, now? If you do not I shall be grieved."

11th. "Mr. Harris, you have done wrong."

12th. "Mr. Harris, don't do so any more; that's a good man."

13th. "Mr. Harris your returns are still behind. Do write."

14th. "Mr. Harris, why have you not written?"

15th. "Mr. Harris, I am *sorry* to hear that your returns are not received. You are a very naughty man, very indeed; and I shall be grieved and pained if necessity compels me to write to you again about the balances due the department."

16th. "Mr. Harris, you are in debt to the department, and must pay what you owe, or be removed."

17th. "Mr. Harris, you have not yet settled your accounts."

18th. "Mr. Harris, I have received your letter of resignation."

"All this correspondence,—the eighteen letters from the Secretary of the Treasury to Harris, consumed two years and six months of the latter part of the administration of Gen. Jackson. The Secretary of the Treasury swears in 1837, that he knows of no defalcations! Early in 1838, the Secretary publishes *two hundred and sixty letters embodied in a report,—more than two hundred* of which complain of violations of duty on the part of the officers of the General Government! Let the friends of Mr. Woodbury reconcile these facts if they can."

We should not wonder at the augmentation of public expenditures, when items like the following are found among the "contingent expenses" of the House of Representatives, to wit: $152 for making pens, $39 ½ for snuff, 1641 for horse hire, and $341 for an hostler. In the Senate at the same session, for horse hire, $1,033; We really think the members might make their own pens and buy their own snuff, if $8 per diem is too small a compensation to enable them to hire horses whenever they feel disposed to show off their equestrian races. Not many of them, we are sure, hire pen-makers at home.—*Lynchburg Vir.*

The Caricaturists are at work upon Secretary Woodbury, who, poor man! has as hard a time of it, as any body we ever read of.

One caricature represents Mr. Woodbury, in a suit of black, and Mr. Cambreleng and others, with pails, brushes, &c. preparing to *whitewash* him.

Another represents Mr. Woodbury as challenging investigation. The Secretary stands up with full front, and dark scowl, exclaiming, "I challenge scrutiny." Mr. Harlan and his committee are represented with spectacles, quizzing glasses, telescopes and all sorts of optical instruments, engaged in scrutinizing him.—[*Alex. Gaz.*

New Caricatures.—Robinson has put forth two.—The first is *A Select Committee of Enquiry hard at work.* Van Buren is feeding up, and the various hangers on are endeavoring to whitewash him, so as to cover his defalcations. The Editor of the Globe has a bob of *virtue*, which he is putting on thick. Very little progress is made in their efforts.

The [illegible] *Professor Wise performing a surgical operation in Congress Hall.*—Van Buren [illegible] out on a dissecting table, and Wise has [illegible] knife opening the subject. The exposure [illegible] astounded all the spectators.

OFFICE OF THE PATRIOT,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Jan. 23, 1838.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most destructive fires with which this place has ever been visited. On Sunday evening, the 20th inst., at about 6 o'clock a fire broke out in the Jewelry store of Mr. George Story, on Main street, and such was the violence of the devouring element, that before the Firemen could get the upper hand of it, it had destroyed all the buildings between Market street and North street, with the exception of the National Hotel which was by the exertions of the firemen, saved. It was with the most difficulty that the fire was kept from crossing the street, and had it left there so, in all probability some six or eight buildings more including the [illegible] Hotel kept by Abner Williams, and the City Hotel kept by James S. Reid, would have been consumed. The principal sufferers are

Geo. Story, house and Jewelry,	$2,500
John A. Gambrel,	1,500
Dr. Matthews, two buildings,	500
Sam'l. Jackson, three buildings,	700
William Labeyteaux, goods and furniture	1,000
Mathew Cluff, one building,	600
Misses Gallop's Millinery,	300
John T. Keeling, loss of Stock of Leather and Boots and Shoes	100
Robert Elliott, Tailor,	100

Thomas White, who occupied the House opposite to where the fire commenced had all his things removed, but as usual in such cases, not more than half can be found: several persons who boarded at his house have also suffered considerably.

The Editor of this paper has lost part of a valuable Library, which he cannot replace most probably under four or five years, and perhaps not then, as there were many clauses which are now entirely out of print, and it is, therefore, very difficult to obtain them; he had commenced moving over from the office now occupied by him, to the upper part of Mr. Storey's house, and when the fire was discovered such was the greatness of the smoke, that no one could get to the room where the books were; the value of them was about $600.

Several persons who occupied rooms in the National Hotel have also experienced severe losses. Mr. Geo. W. Charles, Collector of this port, lost about $600.

We should think that the whole of the losses incurred will amount to nearly twelve thousand dollars, and as far as we can ascertain, there was no insurance on any of the property destroyed.

Diabolical Outrage.—On Monday evening about six o'clock, as Mr. John Reese, an assistant engineer in the Fire Department, and one of its most valuable members was going to this residence in Chrystie street, he was met at the corner of Walker and Christie streets by a tall man, wrapped up in a cloak, who, without any previous warning, dashed in Mr. R's face a quantity of vitriol, and immediately ran off. Mr. R. fell to the ground almost dead with the intense agony caused by the burning of the vitriol, and his cries brought some persons to his assistance, who conveyed him to his home, where medical assistance was promptly procured, and the sufferings of the unfortunate man were relieved as far as could be done. He will, however, we regret to say, lose both his eyes, and will, if he survives, be disfigured forever.

Thus far, no clue has been found by which the perpetrator of this infamous outrage can be ferreted out; but as some of our most active police officers are out after him, it is to be hoped that he may ere long be brought to justice. The magistrates have determined upon every effort to accomplish this object, and at their request we ask of any druggist who has recently sold vitriol, under suspicious circumstances, to call at the police office, and make known the facts.

Mr. Reese, who is a married man, and has a young family, is now lying in a most precarious situation; but if the warm wishes of all his friends could avail him, he would soon be among them again.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

A Name.—The Woods of Lancashire are a distinguished family for character, wealth, and talent; the eldest son, John Wood, has been returned member of Parliament for Preston several times, and proved himself a steady supporter of civil and religious liberty. A laughable circumstance once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where the head of the family, Mr. Wood, senior, was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Ottiwell Wood, the judge, addressing the reverend person, said, "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?" The old gentleman replied,—

O double T
I double U
E double L
Double U
Double O D

Upon which the astonished lawgiver laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met with in his life, and, after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The court was convulsed with laughter.—*Gardiner's Music and Friends.*

The Portland Argus says—"The Unitarian Church at Baltimore has had seven pastors named as follows: *Sparks, Greenwood, Furness, Cole, Wood, Bellows, and Burnap.*"

[illegible] *in Love.*—[illegible] until

[illegible] Quite a young lady was passing through Cornhill during the cold weather about the latter part of last month, when the side walks were slippery with ice; and while gazing too intently on a print in one of the shop windows, her feet slipped, and she fell, although in the most graceful manner possible, prostrate on the side walk. A young gentleman was within arm's length, and vainly endeavored to save her from falling. With commendable gallantry, however, he assisted the fair one, who "blushed celestial, rosy red," to recover her feet. Her ankle—said the young gentleman was aware that it was a pretty one—was slightly sprained, which served him as an excuse for accompanying her to her place of abode. On the way she was compelled to lean upon him in a manner which, under other circumstances, she would have considered rather indecorous, especially as her companion was a stranger; but this he did not take in high dudgeon; on the contrary, he seemed quite delighted, and exerted himself to be as agreeable as possible, and to relieve the embarrassment which she evidently felt at the awkward mishap which had befallen her. He left her at the door of her father's mansion, and begged and received permission to call again and inquire after her health.

He called the next day, and was received with much cordiality. She seemed truly grateful for the timely assistance he had rendered her—and it is well known that gratitude is akin to love. On the other hand, he was captivated by her charms, and took an early opportunity to point out to her the importance and propriety of her having a guide and protector always near her, to avert impending danger, and stay her steps when falling. She listened to his logic, and admitted that his conclusions were correct; and has consented to receive him as a guide through life. The wedding day is already fixed. From the personal merits and character of the parties, there can be little doubt that their union will be the precursor of domestic happiness.—*Boston Journal.*

Buried Alive.—A female who departed this transitory life a few days ago in the department of the Orne, was duly conveyed, after the accustomed lapse of time, to her last home, but as the burial ground was at some distance, the funeral procession reached it just as night was closing in. As soon as the coffin was lowered into the grave, several groans were distinctly heard from the bottom of the abyss, and the bystanders, under the impression that a living being was about to be interred, insisted upon opening the coffin. That operation having been carried into effect it was ascertained that all apprehensions of a premature interment were groundless, and the corpse was once more consigned to its "lowly bed," when the groans were distinctly repeated. The majority of the spectators fled in dismay: but an old soldier, who feared neither ghost or devil, ultimately succeeded in rallying two or three of the most intrepid, with whom he descended into the grave, and there found a drunkard, who, it appears, had tumbled into the "yawning chasm," and fallen asleep. The living man was, without loss of time, restored to the upper regions, and the defunct to the bosom of the earth.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Aged Loaf of Bread.—The antiquary may be gratified with the sight of a loaf of bread upward of seven hundred years old. It was included in a grant of the crown in the reign of King John, and has remained with the writings of the estate in the Sour's family, of Ambaston, in Derbyshire, ever since. Our Kegworth correspondent says he has seen and handled it at intervals during the last 50 years, and finds no alteration, except what may have arisen from the pilfering of a few crumbs by the curious.—*Nott's Review.*

A Poetical Direction.—A package of papers passed through the Post Office, in Birmingtom (N. Y.) last week, bearing the following musical inscription:

"To the Forks of Cheenago, I am bound, Uncle Sam:
Let me ride in your Mail Bag? I'll go as I am:
When I get to Broome County, you shall have I engage,
Three cents, if you claim it, of ELVIRA PAGE.

Idleness.—Dr. Blair says that idleness is the great corrupter of youth; and the bane and dishonor of middle age. He who, in the prime of life, finds time to hang heavy on his hands, may, with much reason, suspect that he has not consulted the duties which the consideration of his age imposed on him, assuredly he has not consulted his happiness.

The Fair.—A young Amoreau, at a political festival, gave the following toast:—"The Ladies—We admire them because of their beauty; respect them, because of their virtue; adore them, because of their intelligence; and love them, *because we can't help it.*"

The Emperor of Russia has directed the females of his family to become school mistresses, and accordingly a number of schools are to be formed in St. Petersburg, over which they are to preside.

Mary [illegible]—[illegible] is in a sad plight. [illegible] and had not the [illegible] swarm. [illegible] ropewarks, all was consternation! [illegible] Mr. Attorney Price [illegible] could but place him in the [illegible] who found an infirm old [illegible] ing at something best. "What's the matter sir?" said the fellow. "Oh sir, a villain just stole my gold laced hat from my head, and ran away with it." "Why don't you run after him?" asked the rogue. "Bless your heart, sir, I can't run at all—I can hardly walk!" "The deuce you can't," said the rogue, "and he stole your hat?"—"Yes, he did, sir." "And you can't run?" Not I." "Nor catch him?" "No."—"Then here goes for your wig!" and accordingly pulling off that thatch for the head, the fellow went off like a shot, and the old gentleman was left as bald as a coot.—Just such is the condition of Uncle Sam.—Unless he shakes off the band of robbers who have fastened on him, he will scarcely escape with his scalp!—*Ohio State Jour.*

The Value of a Marriage Promise.—A jury in the town of Sturbridge have settled what is the exact amount in money which a marriage promise is worth. In a case some short time since a suit was brought against a faithless swain and the jury gave the damsel $500 damage. Shortly after she married Dr. Cyrus Hutchins, who it appears had been paying attentions previously to Miss Lauriada Gibbs, and she in turn brought a suit against the Doctor. The jury gave her a verdict for $545 83, being the principal and interest which had accrued on the five hundred dollars received by the fortunate Mrs. Hutchins! It will be well for Miss Gibbs to keep her eye on the young men of the town or she will lose her money the same way she obtained it. Five hundred dollars is therefore the sum which the jury have fixed as the true worth of a marriage promise and the promise carries interest from the day it is made. It is well to have these things regulated.

Wallace's Sword.—Among the relics and curiosities preserved in Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire, the seat of Lord Gray, is a sword said to have belonged to Sir William Wallace. Kinfauns was at one time the property of Sir Adam de Leagvile, the friend of Wallace; and the tradition of history of the family is that the Scottish patriot about the year 1300, presented this weapon to a friend, by whom it was carefully cherished, and bequeathed to its successor. Lord Gray has appropriated a conspicuous place in his valuable collection to this precious relic of the mighty dead. It rests on a sort of frame work by the wall accompanied with an inscription relating its history and antiquity. The sword is immensely large and double-handed—a rude powerful blade crusted over with rust may well be the rust of five centuries. It has a most venerable and imposing appearance, and among the gay furniture of the lordly mansion contrasts almost as strongly and seems as strange as the Wallace might himself appear, set in a modern drawing room.—*Inverness Courier.*

A Lady's Latin.—Come here, Arabella dear, and tell me what Latin is! Why Latin, ma, said Arabella, is—am-a, I love, am-at, he loves, am-amus, we love: Well it does sound dreadful pretty, tho' don't it? and yet, if Latin is love, and love is Latin, you bad'st no occasion—and I got up and slipt my hand into her's—you had no occasion to go to the Combined School to learn it; for natur, says I, teaches that—and I was whisperin' of the rest o' the sentence in her ear, when her mother said—Come, come, Mr. Slick, what's that you are saying of? Talking Latin, ma'am, a wishin to Arabella; can't we Miss? yes, said she, returning the squeeze of my hand and larfin; oh yes, mother, after all he understands it complete. Then take my seat here, said the old lady and both of you set down and talk it; for it will be good practice for you; and away she sailed to the end of the room, and left us a—Talkin in Latin.—*Sam Slick.*

New Species of Mulberry.—We understand that small *poplar twigs* have been sold this winter, at a high price, as the genuine *Morus Multicaulis*; and report says that one man was taken in to the amount of $500! We have been impressive that the Mulberry excitement would afford opportunity to some of the wide awake genus to engage in speculation.—Those who are not acquainted with the mulberry tree, should know of whom they buy. We have little doubt that many trees on cultivation, will prove to be not the kind they were purchased for.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

An infant killing its mother.—On the 24th ult. at Sorel, Lower Canada, a melancholy accident took place by which a mother lost her life by her child, aged three years. The child had been allowed to play with a pistol belonging to the father, who loaded and placed it as he thought in a place of safety—but the child getting hold of it presented it in sport at its mother, and the contents were lodged in her head, causing instant death.

How to treat Slander.—The only proper and effectual mode of dealing with malice is invariably to despise it, for it has been justly remarked by an old writer that "neglect scorned, puts itself out, but argument gives a kind of credit to a false accusation."

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the bill entitled, "An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the U. S., and for granting lands to certain States," became a law.]

Treasury Department, Jan. 17, 1839.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 10th inst., directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to the Senate the proportion of the net proceeds of the public lands which each State would have received up to and including the 1st of January, 1839, under the bill entitled "An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the U. S., and for granting land to certain States," which passed both house of Congress, if it had received the approbation of the President, I transmit, herewith, a communication received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied by a tabular statement, which, it is believed, contains the information desired, up to the latest date practicable.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY.
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. R. M. Johnson,
President of the Senate.

General Land Office, Jan. 16, 1839.

Sir: Agreeably to your request, there is herewith submitted a tabular statement, prepared under the resolution of the Senate of the 10th inst., showing the proportion of the net proceeds of the public lands to which each State would have received up to and including the 30th September, 1838, under the bill entitled "An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the U. S., and for granting lands to certain States," which passed both houses of Congress, if it had received the approbation of the President.

The resolution calls for the exhibition of the proportion accruing to each State up to and including the 1st January, 1839, inasmuch as the accounts for the fourth quarter of the past year have been as yet only partially rendered by the receivers of public moneys, this office is not enabled to bring the exhibit down to a later period than 30th September last.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. WHITCOMB, *Commissioner.*

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the proportion of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands which each State would have received up to and including the 30th of September, 1838, under the bill entitled "An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the U. S., and for granting lands to certain States;" the expenses incident to the sale of the lands, and the amount of the two, three, and five per cent. funds accruing to the several States under compacts entered into with them on their admission in the Union, being first deducted.

	12½ per cent. on the net proceeds of sales in each of the States in which the public lands are situated.	Total amount of net proceeds that would have been received by each State.
	$554,189	$1,537,939
	1,182,404	2,646,744
	1,196,734	1,797,554
	550,793	1,116,530
	845,334	1,965,934
	1,901,198	1,872,254
	248,319	982,149
	401,916	443,196
	46,818	134,905
		1,705,906
Hampshire		1,149,714
		2,695,734
Island		414,867
		1,270,483
		1,198,058
York		8,190,192
Jersey		1,365,891
		5,754,697
		221,663
		1,737,475
		4,369,167
Carolina		2,730,973
Carolina		1,943,497
		1,934,794
		2,689,148
		2,654,582
	6,215,788	57,227,520
	½ per cent. on the net proceeds to the States in which the public lands are situated	$6,215,788
	proceeds that would have been divided among all the States	51,011,732
		57,227,520

Thirty-five buildings were destroyed by fire in Boston on Thursday morning: loss estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000—about one-half insured. When the fire broke out, the thermometer stood at *nine* degrees *below zero*. With a high wind from the west, a most destructive conflagration must have ensued. The buildings burnt were on Haverhill, Market, and Belknap streets.

The Investigating Committee organized yesterday, and are busily at work. As they sit with closed doors, no report of their daily proceedings can be given. They met at the custom house. The first witness summoned was Mr. Shultz, former assistant under the three Collectors preceding Mr. Hoyt. Mr. Fleming, the Auditor, was also summoned.—*Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer 29th inst.*

Highest Price Yet.—"The News" of St. Augustine says: "Twelve trees of the species *Multicaulis*, three years old, were sold last week in this city for six hundred dollars," that is $50 per tree.

Charlotte:

Friday, February 8, 1839.

☞Our publication day hereafter will be on Thursdays. Advertisements, to ensure attention, must be handed in early Wednesday mornings.

FIRE!!

Our citizens were called out on Tuesday night last, by the cry of Fire, and we regret to have it to state that Mr. Charles Overman lost his dwelling house and Mr. Geo. Cross a house unoccupied, both lately purchased. The Fire commenced in an old shop on Mr. Cross's lot, formerly used as a cabinet shop, and from the circumstance that no fire has been on the premises for some weeks, it is the general impression, that it is the work of some fiend in human shape to gratify the deep malice of his heart against one or both of the gentlemen above named. From the favorable course of the wind and the blowing up of an unfinished building of Mr. Patrick Harty's the fire was prevented from spreading, altho' the house nearly opposite, occupied by Mr. Sumner was considerably endangered and was several times on fire, and nothing but the new roof which had lately been put on saved it—loss about $3000. Much credit is due to several gentlemen from a distance who used their best endeavors to render assistance—Col. H. Fulenwider and Mr. Little of Lincoln county—and the thanks of the citizens of Charlotte are due to them. We are sorry to say that some of our own citizens appeared to be very remiss in their duty as we saw many idle while others were bringing water and otherwise rendering assistance.

This is the second time we have been called out by fire this winter, and from the suspicion of an incendiary being amongst us, it becomes every citizen who owns property, as well as those who feel an interest in the prosperity of the town to unite together in forming an efficient patrol, and not leave the protection of the town to those who have no interest at stake. The scarcity of water shows the absolute necessity of good public wells, and our whole Fire Department is in a bad condition, being without Fire Hooks, Ladders, &c., and withal much in want of discipline.

☞Mr. Tallmadge has introduced resolutions in the U. S. Senate proposing to amend the Constitution, so that the President shall be elected for but one term of four years; that the Secretary of the Treasury, Treasurer and Postmaster General shall be appointed by Congress; and that no member of Congress shall be appointed to office under the United States until the expiration of two years after he shall have ceased to be a member.

☞The Silk Convention lately held in Baltimore recommended the publication of a Journal, widely to disseminate information relative to the growth and manufacture of Silk. Mr. Skinner, the founder of the American Farmer and Turf Register, has been solicited to become its Editor. It will be issued monthly at $2 per annum.

☞We have read the letter from Gen. Harrison in answer to one from Harmer Denny, announcing his nomination to the Presidency by the Anti-Masonic Convention lately held in Pennsylvania. The General, so far from declining the nomination and awaiting the decision of a National Convention, lays down the land-marks that will govern his administration.

☞Daniel Webster has been re-elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Massachusetts for six years from and after the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

☞Ruel Williams has been re-elected Senator in Congress from Maine, from the 3d of March next.

☞The Legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 25th ult. went into the election of a United States Senator, to serve for six years from the 4th of March next. William D. Merrick, of Charles county, the present Senator, was *re-elected* on the first ballot, receiving forty eight votes out of the eighty three given in.

☞The N. Y. correspondent of Nat. Intelligencer states that the Senate of New York will agree to disagree, so as to prevent the re-election of Mr. Tallmadge to the United States Senate. The Senate will scatter its votes so as to give no candidate a nomination, and thus prevent a joint ballot on the day named by law. The thing is settled. It is a daring move of popular defiance, and let them take it.

☞As an evidence in this country of the success of the Silk Culture, is the offer of a wealthy house of Glasgow, in Scotland, to establish in Virginia a manufactory which shall demand annually $100,000 worth of raw silk.

In an early part of yesterday's sitting in the House of Representatives, when the [illegible] of Massachusetts was called upon for [illegible], Mr. Adams rose and asked leave to make a statement to the House, which leave was granted by the votes of two-thirds of the Members present.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to state at considerable length the views which he entained on the subject of the abolition and anti-slavery memorials, and of the duty of himself and of the House in regard to them. In the course of his Speech Mr. A. took occasion to say that he was not prepared to grant the prayer of these memorials, with the exception of those which remonstrated against the annexation of Texas (which he considered now out of the question) and those which prayed against the domestic slave-trade between the States. This latter he had opposed from the moment he presented the first petition six years ago. His opinion, he said, was not changed, though it might possibly be altered by a full and free discussion of the whole subject in the House. At present, however, he distinctly said to the House, and to the world, that, if the vote should be taken to-morrow on a proposition for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, *he should vote against it.* He wished the abolitionists and the anti-slavery men, as well as others, distinctly to understand this.

In justice to Mr. Adams, we shall endeavor to give in our next a report of the whole of this Speech.—*Nat. Intel.*

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette writes from the seat of Government of Ohio, that it is well understood there that Mr. Clay will not consent to be a candidate for the Presidency. This has been our opinion for some months. Mr. Clay can have no desire to enjoy the mere honor of a nomination. The only contingency upon which he could allow his name to be used would be the concurrence of all the various conflicting interests of the Whig party in his support, with the moral certainty that success would crown the undertaking. The signs of the political horizon south of the river Potomac do not justify the assumption that it would be safe for the Whigs to rely on any of the States that lie in that region.—*Boston Atlas.*

The wish is evidently father to the thought in this instance, but it will not be gratified. Mr. Clay will not feel himself at liberty to give up the contest. Being in the hands of his friends, he can do no act to check their ardor in the great struggle for reform; and having submitted his pretensions to the decision of a National Convention, he will abide the result. The Atlas may be assured, however, that whatever it may think of "the signs of the political horizon south of the river Potomac," Mr. Clay is the prominent man in the Whig mind, and it will not be "safe to rely" on the presentation of any other name to the People of the South. Mr. Clay is gaining ground in spite of the misrepresentations of his enemies, and the folly of a portion of the Whig press in the North and West.—*Richmond Whig.*

Consistency.—Only a few weeks ago, Thomas H. Benton, had a resolution smuggled through the Senate, by which the snug sum of about $30,000 was to go into the pockets of Messrs. Blair and Rives, for printing some old British documents, on the subject of the Salt duties. This extravagant imposition was, however, discovered in time to have it reconsidered and reversed, chiefly by Whig votes: About the same time a proposition was made in the House of Representatives, to print the documents showing the defalcations and frauds of the Executive Officers of the Government, which it was supposed would cost about $1000, when a terrible shout was raised by the Locos on the score of economy. "Circumstances alter cases."—*Car. Watchman.*

Dr. Watkins stole four thousand dollars from the Treasury, and Mr. Swartwout stole more than 250 times that amount; and yet the former case of peculation made a thousand times more noise throughout the country than the latter. The explanation is easy; the one case occurred in the good old days of Governmental purity, when frauds were almost a thing unknown—and the other has taken place in an era of general corruption, when official thefts, from their frequency, are universally regarded as matters of course.—*Pruntice.*

Important from Texas.—The Mexicans on the Rio Grande, bordering upon Texas, it is stated, have pronounced for the Federal Government, have driven the Central troops from the towns of Mier, Camargo, and Reynosos and have requested the government of Texas to adopt such regulations as will secure the protection of the adherents of the federal party. It is believed that a speedy coalition will take place between this disaffected party and the Texians. A spirit of deep disaffection prevails throughout Mexico. We venture to predict, that in less than ten years the star upon the Texian banner will flash above the walls of the famed city of Montezuma.

Some of the Indian tribes have commenced a war among themselves; and Gen. Rusk, at the head of 450 mounted men, is watching their movements.—*Ral. Star.*

The U. States' Marshal was on the wharf until the sailing of the Royal William, on the "look out" for absconding Sub-Treasurers. It is said that two were arrested—names not mentioned.

Moral Maxim.—"If I wanted to punish an enemy, it should be by fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."—*Hannah More.*

The vote by ballot.—On the great question to take from a subservient Speaker the appointment of the Investigating Committee, the delegation from this State voted as follows:

For the ballot.—Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rencher, Sawyer, A. H. Shepperd, Stanly and Williams.—7.

Against it.—Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Hawkins, McKay, Montgomery, and C. Shepard.—6.

It is with deep regret that we find Mr. C. Shepard in such company.—*Fay. Obs.*

Graduation Bill.—The bill now before the Senate, to *graduate* the price of the Public Lands, proposes that 37½ cents be the lowest price, but limits the quantity to be entered at the price, by any one individual, to six hundred and forty acres. The effect of this measure would be to bring all the lands, after having been offered in market, to the price of 37½ cents an acre. The quantity of land now in market, and subject to the operation of the bill, is upwards of seventy millions of acres. It would no doubt suit the new States to get the public lands at this price or for nothing. But the old States have a deep interest in this public domain, and if their Representatives will faithfully reflect the wishes of their constituents all such schemes for robbery and plunder would be perfected at the threshold.—*Ral. Register.*

Cotton.—Sales at 10 to 13 cents. A very beautiful lot, remarkble for the care with which it had been handled, was brought in by Jacob Blount, Esq. of Robeson, and 13 cents paid for it.

At New York, a fair business done at 12½ to 16½ cents; holders firm. At Charleston, 12 to 15½.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

France and Mexico.—A news slip from the office of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 16th instant, received last evening, furnishes the following information, which is such as to induce us all to look with increased interest in the direction of the coast of Mexico:—*Nat. Int.*

"*From Havana.*—By the brig Comet, arrived yesterday evening from Havana, whence she sailed the 9th inst., in the afternoon, information is received of the arrival at that port from Rochefort, France, of the steam ship of war Veloce, with despatches from the French Government to the commander of the blockading squadron. The import of the despatches was not made public, but the presumption is that they are highly important, from the fact that their contents were kept secret, and their reception was followed immediately by the departure of the Prince de Joinville for Vera Cruz, on board the Creole ship of war, which sailed the 9th instant."

Letters from Washington state that Mr. Speaker Polk is very sick, but that the party insist on his going to the house every morning to organize it, and then call some Locofoco to the chair in his stead. This is done to prevent the election of a speaker *pro tem.* who would, as late events indicate, be a decided opponent of the administration.

S. J. Sylvester, Editor of the Reporter and Counterfeit Detector, has handed us the following description of a spurious bill.—$20's Exchange Bank of Norfolk, Va. different letters, and payable to various persons. They are calculated to deceive the best judges, being the genuine plates, which have no doubt been stolen; and can be detected by observing that the filling up are in the same hand writing, and are executed in a remarkably careless manner.—[*N. Y. paper.*

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier says that a gentleman of that city has received a letter from Louisville, which states that the individual killed in a bloody affray in that city, under the assumed name of Gales, was Richard P. Robinson, who was tried for the murder of Helen Jewett.

In the Legislature of the State of Alabama a proposition to change the mode of electing Representatives to Congress from the District system to that of a General Ticket has been rejected.

The New Orleans Bee, hitherto an Administration paper, has hoisted the Whig flag, and goes for Henry Clay.

A New Year's Gift.—The congregation of the Rev. Mr. McGill, of the Scottish Kirk, at Niagara, Upper Canada, presented that gentleman on the 1st inst. with £300 ($1,200,) as a New Year's gift. A substantial New Year's present, and that to a deserving man.

To Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Cook. Enquire at this office.

Feb. 5, 1839. 436tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Guardian to *William Lorenzo Alexander* by the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Mecklenburg County, requests all persons having claims against the said Alexander to present them to him for settlement immediately; and this is to notify all persons not to trade with the said Alexander, as no contracts made, or debts contracted by him after this date, without my consent, will be allowed.

JOS. M'GINNIS, *Guardian.*

Feb. 1, 1839. 438

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DIED

On the 4th inst., near this town, ELIZABETH CELESTINE, only daughter of Thos. L. Hutchison, Esq., aged near 4 years.

In this County, on the 29th ult. Mrs. MARY KERR, aged 55 years. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years.

NOTICE.

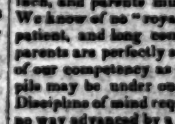
THE firm of *Cross & Brawley* was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st of January, 1839. All those having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement.

Having sold my interest in the firm of Cross & Brawley to Norment & R. H. Brawley, and all those indebted to the firm of *Cross & Brawley* will make payment to Norment & Brawley; and all those indebted to me individually are requested to settle immediately.

G. CROSS.

Feb. 5, 1839. 439

SOUTHERN FEMALE INSTITUTE.



THIS Institution, located in a retired and most beautiful spot just in the outskirts of the village of Charlotte, N. C., and having been in successful operation for a number of years past, under the care of the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth and Lady, is now in charge of the subscriber as Principal, who hopes to render it as attractive for its literary advantages, as it is for the beauty of its natural scenery.

As the *general* plan only, can be presented in a prospectus of this kind, the attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the following remarks, as comprising some of the *leading features* of the school.

1. The Principal as a stranger in this section of the country, must be allowed to say, that he engages in the business of instruction as a permanent one; and one to which his attention has been directed for years. His whole time, and exclusive attention will therefore, be devoted to his work; and he will not rest satisfied till this Seminary takes its rank among the very first.

2. The course of study in the Institution, embraces such instruction as is given in the highest order of schools, in the elementary and higher branches of English—the elements of the Natural Sciences—Mathematics—Greek and Latin—and will, as soon as practicable, embrace French, Music, Painting and Drawing at all events; and whatever others, patronage may warrant.

3. In giving instruction, it will be the constant aim of the Principal to excite in the minds of his pupils, a high degree of interest in whatever branch they may pursue—to eradicate to the utmost of his power, the feeling that any particular study is dry and void of interest.

For the purpose of adding interest to a large proportion of the studies, as well as rendering them much more rapidly and easily understood, the Seminary is furnished with an extensive set of apparatus, by which, experiments will be made in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; and the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry and Astronomy illustrated. In addition to the use of Globes, Maps, &c., in the study of Geography, large outline Maps, adapted to Woodbridge's Universal Geography, will be used in advanced classes, and from which they will recite. These wherever introduced have been attended with invariable success.

At the same time that we hope to throw an interest by various means, into every study pursued, we are far from intimating, or even hinting, any thing approaching to superficiality. We must be thorough—we must go over the ground inch by inch, and parents must wait patiently the result. We know of no "royal road"—our only hope is in patient, and long continued effort. Hence, after parents are perfectly satisfied—and not till then—of our competency as instructors, we ask that pupils may be under our care for a series of terms. Discipline of mind requiring years of training, is in no way advanced by a change of schools and books.

4. Parents are weekly informed, by regular reports of the attendance, department and scholarship, of their daughters. If the friends of the pupils attach sufficient importance to these reports, they are almost sure to produce happy results; as the principal's own experience, and knowledge of their use, has fully demonstrated. The business of training mind—of fitting it for strong and energetic, as well as correct moral action, is one of almost unequaled responsibility: and hence, the most faithful and best directed efforts of teachers will prove comparatively futile, without the *general co-operation* of the patrons of the school.

5. In the government of the school, moral suasion is deemed the best influence; and in no case will rigid rules be introduced, without patient and protracted efforts to shew their necessity, and obtain the sanction of the pupils. Still, the government of the school must be efficient, and its details have a clock work regularity. The principles of the Bible upon the common ground of all orthodox denominations, will be the standard of our morality.

6. The scholastic year consists of ten months, and is resolved into two sessions of five months each. The first session commences October 1st—second, 1st of March and closes with July. Vacation during August and September.

Terms:

For Spelling, Reading, Defining Words, Emerson's 1st part in Arithmetic, Elements of Geography, $8 50 per session.

Elements of History, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Emerson's 2d part, Olney's & Woodbridge's Geography, Written Arithmetic, Penmanship, $10 50 per session.

Worcester's Elements of History, Goldsmith's Rome, Gillis's Greece, Watt's on the Mind, Colburn's or Day's Algebra, Euclid, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, English Grammar, Parker's Exercises in Composition, Geography of the Heavens, Woodbridge's Universal Geography, Logic, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Examination of the English Poets, Colburn's Sequel and Emerson's 3d part, $12 50 per session.

In addition to the above, for Lectures with experiments, - - - - $5

Music, - - - - $24

French, - - - - 6

Drawing and Painting, - - 10

As the Principal conducts the school on his own responsibility, he must require the payment of every bill, on or before the close of each session. No deduction made for pupils, who enter after the session has commenced.

G. Spencer, *Principal.*

Charlotte, Feb'y. 1, 1839. 438tf

P. S. The Principal can accommodate a few pupils with board in his family, to whom he will endeavor to give a pleasant and an agreeable home—who will have his constant watch and guidance; and for whose education and moral department he will be responsible.

For Board, furnished rooms, washing, fuel, lights and Instruction in all the branches of English, with Latin and Greek, $150 *per year.*

FOUND,

ON the evening of the 26th instant, between Charlotte and Sugar Creek Church, a sum of MONEY, which the owner can have, by calling at the Printing Office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

McKNITT A. HENDERSON.

Jan. 29, 1839. 435tf

Wm. P. Jennings

...ING returned to Charlotte, ...re his services to those who ... him. He may ... opposite ... by Capt.

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber being under the necessity of going into Business of himself, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has rented the Shop belonging to Miles Hill, where he is prepared to received all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to

Yankee and Fancy WAGONS, BUGGIES and SULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Jan. 30, 1839. 435tf

The Good Samaritan.

A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of —HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health. JOHN MOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever.—They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly swelling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health to the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind:—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa and Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membranes. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the profuse of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*. Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma and Consumption*, by relieving the air vesicle of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases.—*Scurvy, Ulcers* and *Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; *Scorbutic Eruptions* and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all *Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy*, and *other disagreeable Complexions*. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the skin*. Common Colds and *Influenza*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases. *Piles*,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of *thirty-five years*, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility* and *weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, *Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for *the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux*, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to *apoplexy, palsy, &c.* should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a tablespoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled Constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be had on application at the Printing Office in Charlotte, where the Medicine is for sale.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Letters, *post paid*, will receive immediate attention.

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

☞ Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by James C. Rudisill, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to Public Sale, at his Store and residence near the Tuckasege Ford, Lincoln county, on the 12th day February next. The

Stock of Goods

on hands, consisting of most of the articles usually kept in Country Stores.

—ALSO—

14 NEGROES,

Consisting of *Men, Women, Boys* and *Girls*, among them is a Blacksmith.

HORSES, Mules, CATTLE, Hogs, Sheep

A quantity of CORN and FODDER, *1 or 2 Wagons, Farming Tools of every description, Household & Kitchen Furniture,*

The Plantation on which the said Rudisill lives. Also a tract of *Land* lying on the Catawba river, about 2 miles above the Tuckasege Ford, 1 tract of *Land* lying in Mecklenburg county, and his interest in two other tracts in Mecklenburg. Also, his interest in a tract of Land lying in Burke county.

Terms made known on the day of Sale. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

JAMES T. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Jan. 12, 1839. 436

Information Wanted and Twenty Dollars Reward given.

LEFT the subscriber, on the 8th of March, 1837, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring Business by the name of *John Matthews*, about 18 or 19 years of age, of very interesting and manly appearance. The subscriber honestly believes that the said Matthews was persuaded away by some designing wretch. Matthews was a youth of respectable connexion, whose desire it is to get information of him as well as the subscriber. This is, therefore, to prevent any person from harboring or employing him, as the law will be put in full force against any one violating the same.

J. N. LEE.

Providence, Mecklenburg co., N.C., Jan. 28, 1839. 435

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *A. & W. Alexander*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscribers tender their sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and would remind them that as the new year commences the business of the last year should be settled as soon as possible, and we hope our friends who have accounts will call and settle them either by Cash or Note, without further notice.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1839. 431tf

N. B. The Business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of *Alexander & Brothers* at the old stand, one door south of the Post Office, where they intend to keep a good stock of

GOODS,

and will sell on the most reasonable terms.

ADAM ALEXANDER.
WM. ALEXANDER.
C. T. ALEXANDER.

Jan. 1, 1839. 431tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving a fresh supply of Fall and Winter

Goods,

consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS, *Hardware, Queensware,* GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

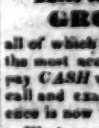
all of which are offered to purchasers upon terms the most accommodating. Those who intend to pay *CASH* will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine—more than an ordinary difference is now made between *CASH & CREDIT*.

We have a number of debts due us, contracted in 1837—it is expected of all such, that payment be made forthwith. Interest will positively be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing, and collections made without reserve after the 1st of January next.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1838. 423tf

For Sale.



A TRACT of LAND situated in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of Davidson College, containing about two hundred acres. For further particulars inquire in

Charlotte of H. C. OWENS.

Nov. 14, 1838. 425tf

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of R. S. BERNARD'S *Remedy for Cholera* has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of these diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside these prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels: to relieve the excessive poking and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bernard's Remedy for Cholera*: certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

Teaching.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in the above BUSINESS, will carry it on under the Style of

GRAHAM AND JAMISON.

They feel confident in promising, that by their united exertions, they will be able to execute all orders in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, as any other shop in these parts.

Persons who have never been well fitted are invited to try them and then judge for themselves.

A. GRAHAM.
DAVID JAMISON.

Charlotte, Jan. 23, 1839. 437

P. S. Those indebted to me by open account are requested to close the same immediately by Cash or Note. Such as neglect this notice till after the February Court, must not blame me if they should have to pay cost. A. GRAHAM.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of the concern of Trotter & Alexander, and invites those wishing

Goods or Work

in his line to give him a call. ☞ *A first rate assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.*

Old Gold and **Silver** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Price.

Nov. 26. 427tf

PLANTERS' HOTEL, *Lancasterville, S. C.*

THE Subscriber being under the necessity of taking possession of his Public House of Entertainment in the village of Lancaster, takes this method of informing the public that his House is again open for the reception of

Travellers.

Drovers can be supplied with Lots for stock convenient to water, and Corn furnished at the market prices. Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render their stay agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Nov. 7, 1838. 416

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93tf

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 68tf

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank NOTES.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 26.

Brandy, Peach	61		Feathers		45
do Apple		80	Iron	5¼	a 6
Bacon	11	a 12	Molasses	40	a 45
Beeswax	25		Nails, cut	7	
Bale Rope	9	a 9¼	Sugar, brown	9	a 11
Coffee,	12	a 13½	Loaf	18	a 20
Cotton	11	a 13	Lamp	16	
do Bagging	16	a 20	Salt	85	a 90
Corn	85	a 90	Wheat,	1 25	a 1 30
Flaxseed	01	25 a 01 40	Whiskey	60	a 00
Flour		06¼ a 6¾	Wool	25	a 30

CHERAW—JANUARY 22.

Bacon	14	a 15	Iron	5	a 6¼
Beeswax	20	a 22	Lard	12½	a 13
Bagging	18	a 23	Molasses	45	a 57
Bale Rope	10	a 12	Oats	40	a 50
Coffee	12½	a 16	Rice	5½	a 6¼
Cotton	10	a 14	Sugar	10	a 12½
Corn	75	a 01	Salt, in sacks	03¼	a 3½
Flour	06¼	a 6	do bushel	01	a 01¼
Feathers	40	a 45	Tallow	10	a 12

COLUMBIA—JANUARY 19.

Bagging, Hemp	18	a 23	Corn,		a 01
Bale Rope	10	a 15	Oats	62	a 75
Bacon, round	14	a 20	Iron, Swedes	6	a 7
Butter, country	15	a 20	do English	5	a 6
Cotton	12	a 13	Lard, New,	18	a 20½
Mackerel	6	a 16	Molasses, Cuba	48	a 50
Flour, Country	7½	a 8½	do N.O.	50	a 60

CHARLESTON—JANUARY 26.

Bacon	11	a 17	Mackerel, No. 1	13	a 14
Bagging, Hemp	17	a 22	do No. 2	11	a 12
do Tow	14	a 16	do No. 3	7	a 7½
Bale Rope	9	a 12	Nails, cut	6¼	a 6½
Cotton, upland	12	a 15	Rice	04½	a 00
Coffee	12½	a 14	Salt, sacks	01½	a 1½
Corn	01	a 01.5	do bulk	00	a 00
Flour,	00	a 00	do T. Island	00	a 40
Iron, Russia	5½	a 00	Sugars	8	a 11
do Swedes	5	a 00	Loaf and Lump	14	a 16
Molasses, Cuba	31	a 33	Teas	55	a 01½
do N.O.	33	a 34	Tallow	11	a 12

Exchange at sight, on Boston, New York and Philadelphia, 30 days, 1 per cent prem.; 60 days, par and ¼ per cent premium.

Bank Checks on the North, ¾ and 1 pr ct prem.

North Carolina money, 1 per ct discount.

Georgia Bank Bills, par a 1 per ct discount.

Notice.

HAVING ... in the above ... all debts ... Clerk of Pleas, ... January Court in ... Jan. 1, 1839. ANDW. ...

Italian Spring Wheat.

JUST received and for sale two barrels of White Italian Spring Wheat.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Dec. 18, 1838. 429tf

PETERS' PILLS

THE increase and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the instability of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years intense application to a profession in which he has regularly graduated, and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable PUBLIC BLESSING.

Without an exception in age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simples that have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most efficient to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a safe medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a regular state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are always and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate and for any length of time.

8. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because in cases of opium or drunkenness, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect, in raising, invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and griping.

12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick headache.

13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a family, or a village, they almost immediately take precedence of all other medicines in general estimation.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure valid testimonies.

17. Because their compositions is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.

18. Because two, or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—so that, as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

20. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

21. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if envy could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance—) Ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however) without the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no case is there more danger to be apprehended, or which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to.

23. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults they may at the same time be administered to children and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

24. Because their virtues are acknowledged and proclaimed, for their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering from the change of life, as directed by the laws of Nature.

25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Dizziness of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Disturbed, or Unrefreshing Sleep, Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general cather of human afflictions.

☞ Be careful and enquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills.* They are for sale in Charlotte, at the Store of Williams & Boyd.

August 31, 1838. 99tf